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[a1518]

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[a34]  
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[a1662]

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1906.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR having expressed himself as being "strongly averse to raising additional loans at the present time," an aversion which we believe would not be shared by some other publicists of the Colony, we may confidently say that of the remaining alternatives he has chosen the right one. In view of the present trade depression, retrenchment seems a much more sensible policy than an increase of taxation would be. That would be, notwithstanding His Excellency's half threat, that it may yet be necessary, to burn the candle at both ends. We have also for some time past held the opinion that retrenchment is possible and desirable in various directions, and in common with others who share that feeling, could have wished to hear more of it as a policy dictated more by conviction than casual necessity. To cut our coat according to our cloth is an adage which, while it happily pointed His Excellency's little sermon on resignation, is in essence mischievous. It is not a good rule to be consistently followed. It advocates in effect living up to the full extent of our income, which for a man of no expectations is foolish. The Governor's reference to the uncertain and fluctuating character of the Colonial revenue puts us in that position. This may appear inconsistent with our hint that further loans might not be unwise evils, but we deprecate pushing the simile too far. There is more than one way of regarding such debt; in the case of such overdrafts a municipality, colony, or nation is not on a

level with an individual. With regard to the revenue of the Colony, we suspect that the position as indicated by His Excellency will be regarded as a sufficient reply to the petition recently submitted by His Lordship the Bishop and his reverend colleagues. We hope it will not be regarded as flippancy if we say, as we say with seriousness, that the noble ideal wrapped up in the historic phrase "morally indefensible" will probably lose some of its glamour in the light of "impossibly inexpedient". Fortunately we may still feel honourable, if we reflect that here also was a case of state morality and personal morality being confounded. The profit that the Colonial Government counted on making on subsidiary coins would have been morally indefensible, from that point of view; and it happens by a coincidence that such a profit would also have been politically inexpedient this time. The "sterling men" have also been calling attention to a matter they regard as morally indefensible, and it appears that the Secretary of State has more regard for expediency than morality. Throughout the Budget Speech, we are constantly reminded of how very inexpedient it would be to do the right and fair thing by these men. Yet there is another view which would regard it as expedient, and that may be gathered by suggesting that a corollary of "payment by result" is surely "results by payment". There can be no harm in mentioning that many residents believe this explains in part incidents which the community deplores. It is not difficult to foresee our fate if the very disinterested altruists at Home—disinterested in the sense that they do not expect to pay for their altruism, like Tien-tsin which upholds British prestige at Hongkong's expense—get their way. In the meantime, not knowing what the morrow is to bring forth, retrenchment should be the watchword of the Government; and we hope the public will not consider its traitor to their interests if we recommend the Government to show a stiffer neck to popular clamour. We plaid guilty to causing a decrease of \$7,000 in the revenue, by voicing the conviction of the people that a mistake was being made in cutting down so many trees, which were planted with a view to benefits other than revenue. This decrease represents about 1-670th of the estimated expenditure, and we do not think it necessary to recapitulate all the ways in which the present policy is repaying that many times over. The effects on water supply and health alone cannot be estimated in figures; and we hope we are not too stubborn in asking the public to reaffirm its decision if it should appear necessary. When His Excellency remarked that he was "doubtful whether we shall not presently have to modify that policy," he was presumably throwing out a feeder. We hope it was nothing more. Another instance due to popular clamour is a case of actual expenditure. We opened some time ago that we were not even then in a position to gratify our land-able ambition to have everything up-to-date, like street fire alarms (which the Model Settlement does without), modern refuse destroyers, and ornamental pier buildings. Without comment, His Excellency announced that \$20,100—about 1-25th of the estimated expenditure—was to be devoted to erecting a permanent shelter on Blake Pier. We quite realise how much such an erection will be welcomed by aesthetes and bathing parties, and all we have against it is that it is a luxury for which we might have waited until we were better able to afford it. Much has been said about the "hideousness" of the present picturesque maelstrom. We would plead in favour of our old friend the globetrotters regard him as evidence that they have reached the real Orient, that he is easier and cheaper to repair after typhoons, and that he affords adequate shelter without encroaching unduly upon pier space. We suppose it is too late now, but we regard that as one instance in which the Government might have been less indulgent towards our natural desires, for a time at least. "Going through the items in this way, readers will be able to select and add together sums of expenditure which, according to their several predilections, might have been more considered with a view to retrenchment. For instance, a thousand dollars is a comparative bagatelle, but we do not think the Bacteriologist will obtain its value from experiments with artificial light on bacteria. These experiments have been already made elsewhere, and there seems little excuse for doing the same thing over again. The increase in the ecclesiastical vote is another item of which we cannot wholly approve, in

a Colony with so many races and creeds. "On the other hand," His Excellency remarked, "there is a saving of \$7,000 on stationery." We have no doubt that this will make our contributor "Banyan" regret his recent gibes at what appeared samples of economy run mad. The result justifies, and we hail it as supporting our plea that the retrenching authorities should take care of the "bagatelles". There must have been considerable waste before it is permit of such a saving. We are glad to notice small savings on outlay on the Volunteers. We are reluctant to say much about the excellent Volunteer movement in the Colony, so dear to the gubernatorial heart; and will be content with the not impertinent remark that a Colony which pays one-fifth of its revenue for soldiers should not have to depend on Volunteers. It may be a strategic crime to whisper that our garrison is not up to strength, but we will risk it, in the absence of visible enemies. In any case, we fear that His Excellency's wish to see every British-born man prepared to fight for the Colony is as much a dream as the vision of universal peace. Such ambitions would perhaps not trouble him if we had our money's worth of garrison.

As recently as the 10th inst. San Francisco had it that the Pacific Mail s.s. line was being sold to Japanese.

The concert projected by the Kowloon Cricket Club is fixed for Saturday next. The delay has not been without advantage, an even better programme having been arranged.

The American merchants of Shanghai on Sept. 5th, 1896, memorialised their Minister that they would prefer the removal of the foreign customs inspector, and that the Chinese were in a position to manage better. This reads strangely to-day.

The actual amount of the losses suffered by the fire-insurance companies of the world which did business in California at the time of the great conflagration in San Francisco in April last is disclosed in a statement issued by the Insurance Department. The total of the losses is \$132,823,197.

A shoof, employed by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. at Shanghai, is in custody, charged with having embezzled the \$300 of the firm's money, which he had been commissioned to collect and which he had turned to his own use. Further delinquencies are suspected. The man had forged receipts.

Tramcar No. 21 ran into an old Chinese woman, 65 years of age, at West Point on Thursday afternoon. Being deaf, she did not hear the gong of the car, but noticed the latter when it was close behind her. Then her excitement was so great that instead of getting off the line she got further on, the result being that the car knocked her over. She was badly cut about the head and removed to hospital in an insensible condition.

Whatever may be charged against the Hongkong Post Office, it cannot be compared with the Russian Post Office at Shanghai. A client who went to register a letter was told to come again, when the Postmaster was in. When would he be in? The "boy" did not know; he had gone to Japan. A mail had arrived, but there was to be no delivery of it till the master returned from Japan, as not even the Russian Consul dared break the seals of the mail bags.

On August 31st the Colonial Secretary telegraphed to H.B.M. Consul-General at Shanghai, "Clean bills of health resumed." On Sept. 7th he sent a further telegram, asking, "Could you not have Hongkong released from quarantine?" The reply, dated Sept. 8th, was: "Commissioner of Customs' proposal to have Hongkong released from quarantine from 15th. September will be decided 11th September. Will telegraph result." On Sept. 12th the result came: "Last wire Consul body agreed to proposals of Commissioner."

Speaking to a mutual officer the Kaiser is reported to have said: "It is freely reported that I am pleased when I learn that some fresh scandal has broken out in the French army. It is absolutely false. We Europeans live too closely together and our national lives are too intermingled for us to feel an evil occurring to any single member. Any harm befalling the French army fills me with uneasiness. Anti-militarism is an international pest. The nation rejoicing thereat resembles a city rejoicing at an outbreak of cholera in a neighboring town."

In these days, says the N.C. Daily News, when the telegraph wire dominates the Diplomatic service a Minister's or an Ambassador's views are not necessarily the final utterance of the Foreign Office on any given subject. We have also to reckon with the fact that China, as well as South Africa and Egypt, has been taken under the wing of the Hyper-Sentimentalists of Great Britain. By the very nature of their calling, which is irrespective of party, they form the Permanent Opposition, and as such by a political paradox have to be given the ear of the Government. Of late they would seem to have had more than their fair share of an innings, and it may well be that the British sense of fair play will eventually reassert itself and insist upon the man on the spot being given a chance. When this happens, British communities in China will have no reason to regret that they have Sir John Jordan to represent British interests in Peking.

Mrs. L. B. Walford says that there is no greater pest in the place where she resides, be it town or country, than the woman who cannot keep her foot from her neighbour's house, who will know all about the personal affairs of her acquaintances, and who is to be found in season and out of season on everyone's doorstep but her own.

In accordance with the announcement made by the Japanese Government to the Powers, Dalny was opened to international trade on the 1st inst. as a free port. In this connection a Tokyo message repeats the statement that, in pursuance of the terms of the agreement signed by Russian and Japanese representatives after the conclusion of the Portsmouth Treaty, Russian traders and shipping will not be accorded the privileges given to those of other nations. When Russia removes the restrictions against the Japanese in North Manchuria her subjects will be placed on the same footing at Dalny as other nationalities.

Dr. Arthur Smith's definition of the Y. M. C. A. as "the middleman between influential classes of Chinese and foreigners," raises the question whether the money and deals of Dr. Morrison would be best honoured in the way that is now suggested, say a contemporary. In view of the gigantic task with which China is now confronted in the education of her millions, it is perhaps worthy of the consideration of those who wish to keep green the memory of Dr. Robert Morrison, whether the fund they are about to raise could not be better employed in promoting the welfare of the helpless and unenlightened masses than in giving to those who have, i.e. the "influential classes."

The report of the directors of the Manchester Ship Canal Company for the half-year ending June 30th states that the canal revenue receipts amounted to £223,176, and the expenditure to £131,881, leaving a credit balance of £91,295. The profits of the Bridge-water department were £18,258. The balance carried to the net revenue account was therefore £117,553, to which was added £1,477 for bank and general interest, making a total profit on the half-year of £119,030. The report adds that the growth of the traffic has been steady and continuous. The increase in the weight of sea-borne merchandise over the corresponding period of last year has been 247,27 tons, and the receipts were greater by £24,432. The net increase in profits was £14,557.

By kind permission of Lieut. Col. A. G. Fitton, D.S.O., and Officers, the Band of the Second Battalion "The Queen's Own" (Royal West Kent Regiment) will play the following programme of music during dinner at the Hongkong Hotel, this (Saturday) evening:—Grand March "Militaire," "Gauguin Overture to 'Die Zauberflöte,'" Mozart's "L'Etoile du Nord," "Waldteufel Selection from 'The Mikado,'" Sullivan's Song (Cornet Solo) "Ah, Could I Only Tell," Capel's "The Hissing Broom," Thurman's "Chatterbox," "Bos d'Ombre," "Caviare and Olive Grouse," Soup—Mock Turtle, Fish—Boiled Fish and Butter Sauce, Entrees—Pigeon Farce and Green Peas, Stewed Sweetbread and Tomatoes, Chicken Liver and Ham Patties, Curry, Scallops, Joints, &c.—Roast Australian Lamb and Mint Sauce, Roast Turkey and Sausage, Boiled Corned Beef Tongue and Carrots, Cold Calf's Foot, Braised and Mixed Salad, Sweet—Toast Pudding, Chocolate Ice Cream and Finger Cakes, Stewed Pears, Topsy Cake, Dessert—Coffee—Fruits.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

**HONGKONG'S MORTALITY RETURNS**  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Referring to your observations on the death-rate among Europeans in Hongkong, I remember before coming to the colony consulting some statistical tables to get an idea of the salubrity of the place, and was agreeably surprised to find that the rate of mortality among Europeans was on a par with that of Bourne-mouth and below the rate of many other of the health resorts of the United Kingdom.

A year's residence in the colony sufficed to show me how misleading these figures really are, judged, as I judged them, in comparison with the returns for the healthiest towns in England. You have enumerated many of the factors which explain the low death rate here but there are two others of importance which should be taken into account.

In the first place, the observer can fail to notice how small a proportion of old men we have in our community; and the explanation is of course to be found in the fact that very few men are content to pass the whole of their days in Hongkong. They prefer "to be hand out life's taper to its close" in the homeland, and thus the returns include very few deaths from senile decay. The other important factor is the exodus of invalids; for few Europeans who fall into ill-health remain in the colony to die if they have the wherewithal to leave it.

The same observations are applicable to the death rate among the Chinese residents in the colony, and it is not improbable that among these the percentage of invalids who quit the colony to die is very much greater than among the European community. The average Chinaman, though he has lived in the colony a quarter of a century or more, takes the earliest opportunity of returning to his native city or village when sickness and the fear of death come to him. In the plague season the least symptom of fever is sufficient to cause many of them to be off by the first steamer, and employers of labour in Hongkong are well aware that this factor tends in favour of the colony's death rate, and explains how it comes about that the death rate among Chinese in Hongkong figures out below that of the majority of large centres of population in Europe.—Yours &c.

RESIDENT.

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## AN ECHO OF THE WAR.

LONDON, September 14th.

Russia has refused compensation in the Knight Commander case.

## THE CUBAN REVOLT.

LONDON, September 14th.

The rebellion in Cuba is spreading. The insurgents are now marching on Havana.

## DEATH OF A GERMAN PRINCE.

LONDON, September 14th.

Prince Albrecht of Prussia is dead. (Deceased was the Regent of the Duchy of Brunswick.)

["REUTERS' SERVICE."] SIR ROBERT HART.

LONDON, September 12th.

At a meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Bristol, the President read a letter from Sir Edward Grey stating that Sir Robert Hart had twice been verbally instructed by the Chinese authorities to continue the administration of the Customs.

Reuter's Agency learns that while the assurances from China that Sir Robert Hart's position will not be affected must be accepted, the progress of events is being closely watched, and there is no intention of allowing any breach of the obligation of China in this connection.

## THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

LONDON, September 12th.

The Navy and War State departments in Washington are most active in connection with Cuba, though an intention of intervention is disclaimed.

## THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, September 12th.

A new party has been formed in Johannesburg called the Transvaal National Association. The Association embraces the responsible Government party, the Moderates and the Independents, and its programme includes a South African Federation on British lines, and the repatriation of Chinese on the expiry of their contracts.

## RESULT OF THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, September 12th.

1.—Trotter. 2.—Prince William. 3.—Beppo. 4.—Keystone. The following horses also ran: Haydon, Storm, Malin, Plum tree, Gingal, Gorgos, George IV, and Harriet.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

LONDON, September 12th.

The Duke of Connaught has been made a Field Marshal in the German Army.

## RUSSIA.

LONDON, September 12th.

The trial of revolutionaries by drumhead court martial is beginning in Russia.

## WATER POLO.

Appended is the competition table:—

	Won.	Lost.	For.	Against.
V. R. C. ("A" team)	8	0	50	0
V. R. C. ("B" team)	8	0	47	5
8th Co. R. G. A.	7	2	40	13
Yacht Club	6	3	23	13
Band, B. W. K.	4	5	18	32
Royal Engineers	4	5	11	38
A. Co. R. W. K.	2	7	4	19
G. Co. R. W. K.	2	7	2	42
D. Co. R. W. K.	1	8	1	31
8th Co. R. G. A.	0	9	2	5

The final match, "A" v. "B" teams "V.R.C." will take place on Thursday next at 5.30 o'clock.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 13th at 5.00.—The depression near Pescadores appears to be moving towards N.W.

On the 14th at 11.49 a.m.—The barometer has fallen over N. China and N.E. Japan, and risen elsewhere.

The depression is still shown in the Formosa Channel, but it has almost filled up.

Pressure remains high over N.E. Japan, about 0.2 inch in excess of the normal. Elsewhere departures from the average pressure are small.

Gradients along the China coast are mostly slight.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.03 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood	S.E. or variable winds; light; showery.
Formosa Channel	Varying winds; fresh.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	Varying winds; light to moderate.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	S.E. winds; moderate.

## ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION.

At a meeting of the general committee of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition held at the City Hall on September 12th, the following were present: Sir H. S. Berkeley (Chairman), Captain J. Mercland (Secretary), Messrs. Gale, Vernon, Ram, Fung Wa-chun, Sutor, Kwabie, Romano, Sayle, Engel, Wilder, Liebert, Eitzen and Dr. Jordan.

It was agreed to augment the committee by the addition of the following gentlemen:—Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk and Messrs. Ho Kom-tong, Chou Lap-chou, Chang Kang-yu, Lau Chu-pak, Chan Suk-ki and Ku Fui-shan, while Messrs. J. W. Dolles, A. G. Wood, H. N. Mody, Tompkins and Bulloch were proposed and elected subject to consent.

The minutes of the Finance Committee, meeting held on September 3rd, were passed by the General Committee.

Mr. Vernon guaranteed to open an account at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for the use of the Secretary up to \$200, while the General Committee guaranteed an exhibition at \$20 per head.

The future work is to be done by each individual committee, organized as under and with full power to proceed:—

Section 1. Dr. Jordan and Mr. Gale. Section 2. Messrs. Sayle, Sutor and Engel. Section 3. Messrs. Dolles, Gale, Fung Wa-chun, and Mr. Fung Wa-chun. Section 4. Messrs. Ram, Lau Chu-pak and Ho Kom-tong. Section 5. Messrs. Vernon, Bird and Choi Lap-chou.

Working committee: Dr. Jordan, Messrs. Marchant, Bailey and Treachard Davis, and Messrs. Liebert, Gale, Fung Wa-chun, Ho Kom-tong, Sutor, Bird, Sayle, Ram, Vernon, Lau Chu-pak, Choi Lap-chou, Engel and Captain Marchant (Secretary).

Committee for apportioning space and arranging exhibits outside the duties of section committees: Messrs. Ram (Chairman), Bird and Vernon.

The Secretary will arrange about refreshments and the band. Entry forms should be forwarded to him, with the sections to which they refer plainly marked on the top left hand corner.

## HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The following have been selected to play in today's match, "Probables & Possibles," commencing at 2 p.m. sharp.

PROBABLES.	POSSIBLES.
Mr. T. E. Pearce.	Mr. R. Hancock.
Mr. H. W. Woodward.	Mr. E. A. Fowler.
R.N.	Mr. A. R. Lowe.
Mr. W. C. D. Turner.	Mr. W. D. Bunt.
Mr. E. O. Bird.	Mr. W. J. Daniel.
Mr. C. H. Mackay.	Mr. A. B. Pons.
Mr. H. F. Stanger.	Mr. A. B. Pons.
Leathes, I.M.S.	Mr. H. R. A.
Capt. H. W. Smith, R.A.	Mr. W. Peake.
Mr. W. A. Powell.	Mr. W. Peake.
Mr. W. E. Dixon.	Mr. W. Peake.
Mr. G. E. Morrell.	Mr. W. Peake.

## V.R.C. NOCTURNAL FETE.

In the presence of over a larger attendance of spectators than before and favoured with ideal conditions, the second nocturnal fete held under the auspices of the Victoria Recreation Club at Kowloon last night proved most enjoyable. The approach to the bathing area was indicated by Chinese lanterns while Kitson lights illuminated the bathing area, the whole forming a brilliant and picturesque scene.

Music by the band of the Royal West Kent Regiment gave an additional charm to the fete, and the sport being good, a very agreeable couple of hours was spent. The results were:—

Two lengths handicap. First heat—1, E. Humphreys; 2, A. J. Ribeiro; Second heat—1, C. Humphreys; 2, A. B. Barros. Third heat—1, L. E. Remedios; 2, P. M. Remedios. Final—1, E. Humphreys; 2, L. E. Remedios.

Lantern race—1, J. W. Mitchell. This was an interesting competition, the successful swimmer having to keep his lantern lighted while he swam two lengths.

Diving in pairs—W. Goggin and T. C. Gray. A difficult contest, still it was surprising how well some of the combinations took the water.

Blindfold Race—1, J. W. Mitchell. The winner found a straight course, but few of the others were near him in reaching home.

Panning header from springboard—M. A. R. Souza made the best dive and Goggin secured the prize for the worst.

Lottery Race—Each competitor to be nominated by a lady and numbered (on the programme). Nominators to assemble on the bridge and draw a number from a bag while the competitors are starting from the opposite end. Competitors to swim two lengths, any style, and the one who touches the finish nearest to 30 seconds after the start to win. Prize not to go to the nominator, but to the lady drawing the competitor's number.

N. H. Alves won. He was nominated by Miss Barros who also drew his number. Team Race—J. A. Lyon's team won after a close race with Humphreys' team.

Water Polo.—White captained by L. E. Lammett, and Blue captained by J. W. Mitchell. Blue won by four goals to nil.

The French War Department is testing a new quick-firing mountain gun for use by the Alpine regiments and in the Colonies. The gun hitherto in use has many drawbacks. Among others, the recoil has to be controlled by ropes held by men, and even with these there are frequent mishaps, that are only rectified by much labour. The new gun is free from these disadvantages. There is an automatic check action controlling the recoil, and the gun is able to discharge 20 shots a minute without its position being at all affected. Its range is five thousand yards, against three thousand yards for the present gun. The batteries, however, will have to be of four or five guns only, as four mules are needed for transport instead of three. In addition to this, the increased rapidity of fire will necessitate a larger supply of munitions.



## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## REPORT CONTINUED.

[The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Lunacy Ordinance, 1905, in terms as reported yesterday].

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—in seconding the motion that this Bill be read a second time I wish to make a few remarks to the Council on certain matters which not only occurred to myself but which were suggested to me from outside. I hope that my remarks will not be taken to be didactic or hostile. I don't wish to touch anybody anything and I don't wish to be hostile to any particular person. I think that this Bill before the House for amending the Code of Civil Procedure should be framed to make that amendment as complete as possible. The matters on which I wish to address the Council fall into two categories. The first includes matters which arise out of the Bill and the second includes matters which, though they do not arise strictly out of the Bill, yet would fall within the scope of the Bill as a Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure. Dealing with the first category, the Bill as a whole is one to which I think no objection can be taken, but there are certain points in which I think it should be amended. The first point to which I would direct attention is section six which proposes to amend the whole of section 42 of the Code. Section 42 reads (1) "Service out of the jurisdiction of a writ of summons or notice of a writ of summons, may be allowed by the Court unless the case falls within the provisions of Ordinance No. 1 of 1851." I think, Sir, when the Bill is referred to the Standing Law Committee that that Committee will come to the conclusion that these words "unless the case falls within the provisions of Ordinance No. 1 of 1851" are useless. Ordinance No. 1 of 1851 is an ordinance which provides that Chinese born in China and not allowed to litigate in this Colony unless the party to the writ had resided in the Colony for six months. That ordinance is clear, and there is no need to insert these words. Again if circumstances have arisen which confer jurisdiction on the Court, Ordinance No. 1 of 1851, I think it is a *fortiori* unnecessary to exclude that Ordinance from the operation of this section. I see no reason why, under these circumstances, if a defendant runs away to China the plaintiff should be defeated in bringing an action simply because he is not allowed to serve the writ out of jurisdiction on the absent defendant. The second matter arising primarily out of the Bill before the Council is a matter to which the Hon. Attorney-General has already referred, section 22 (1). He proposes to substitute that sub-section for the sub-section which says "Service out of the jurisdiction, etc." [Reads]. The difficulty is what is the cause of action. I would like to deal with the suggested difficulty as to what is the cause of action. I think I can say in an experience of many years in this Colony that this matter has not troubled a single judge up to the present moment and I think it is not likely to give any trouble to any judge in the future. So far as the difficulty of testing what is the cause of action is concerned I think that the reason for the alteration of the sub-section is not valid. I think I can show good reason why the present sub-section should not be tampered with. If the Standing Law Committee will look at the present sub-section they will find that that sub-section contains no restriction as to the contract the breach of which gives cause to the action or that there must be a contract which ought to be performed within the jurisdiction. In that respect the present sub-section has a wider scope than that proposed to be substituted for it. Moreover the present sub-section provides for the case whether the contract is made outside the Colony or within the Colony and the breach occurs within the Colony. It provides that if the contract was made in the Colony and made within the jurisdiction, a writ of action would lie though the breach may have occurred elsewhere. Therefore these two important principles, namely, that breach is not necessarily confined to breach within jurisdiction and secondly that the contract the breach of which causes the action must not necessarily be a contract which according to its terms ought to be performed within the jurisdiction, render the present sub-section of greater reaching properties than the sub-section which it is proposed to substitute for it. If we examine the reason for the English practice, I think we will find that England being adjacent to the Continent where there are civilised countries who have civil tribunals of recognised status, if a man comes to a court in England to raise an action for a breach of contract which ought to have been performed outside the jurisdiction of the English courts and the breach of which occurred outside the jurisdiction of the courts in England he would be told: you have your proper remedy in the courts of the country where the breach of contract has occurred and where the contract ought to have been performed. When we come to this Colony I think the circumstances are totally different from the circumstances in England. Putting aside any relation with Manila or with other parts of the world, our immediate relations are with China. I think nobody, Sir, will contend that the civil tribunals of China are yet in a state to offer proper redress to the Westerner or to the Chinese who are British born, neither do I think that anybody will contend that at present the Occidental residents of this Colony should be deprived of the right which the tribunals of this Colony afford them and be referred to the civil tribunals of China for redress. To show, Sir, that these are not merely my own opinions or the opinions of the people of this

Colony but the opinions of the Government of China itself I would refer to the British Commercial Treaty of September 1862, the striking words of which are: "China having expressed a strong desire to reform her judicial system and bring it into accord with Western opinions, Great Britain agrees to do," etc. I think I have given sufficient reasons in support of my contention that the present section has a wider scope than the proposed sub-section. I should be the last, Sir, to say that conformity to the English procedure is not a laudable thing, but when British procedure is brought into conflict with the interests of the people most concerned, then I plump for the interests of the people of this Colony rather than conformity to English practice. The present sub-section was deliberately inserted by the committee of men of experience though it included myself—who had long legal practice in this Colony and for no light reason should there be any attempt to substitute for it a section which I think is not so good. These are two matters which arise out of the Bill itself. In the second category are matters which do not arise out of the Bill. I had thought of certain amendments which might be suggested to the Standing Law Committee and only this morning I received several suggestions. An amendment which does not arise out of the Bill is to substitute as a sub-section 371 [Reads]. Now, Sir, that section is taken out of the old Hongkong Code which dates back as far as 1873 and the practice until recently on that has been uniform. The practice has been to give to the creditor the option of whether he will enforce his judgment summons by means of imprisonment or by means of attachment and sale of property. I don't see why the plaintiff should be deprived of what in my opinion is his right to imprison the debtor on a judgment summons instead of being compelled to attach and sell his property. That practice has been endorsed by judges and I don't see why it should be set aside. I understand, Sir, one argument is that the only form in the Code is form 30 which, by the bye, is not marginally noted against section 371 but against 399 or 400. The contention is that that form is part and parcel of the Ordinance and does not empower the Court to levy execution by the creditor but to enforce the judgment summons for money which means imprisonment, only by means of attachment and sale. Apart from the contention that that form 30 does specifically apply to section 371 I would beg to bring to the notice of the Standing Law Committee section 709. So far as the form may be inconsistent, all forms at present in use may be used for the purpose of carrying out this code. When this code came into operation, the form was by immediate execution of the judgment summons and the imprisonment of the debtor if he would not pay up. There seems to be no reason that the practice hitherto in force under section 371 should be changed. It is held that there is discretion in this matter. I cannot see where discretion comes in. I would suggest that the section might well be amended. If the judgment is for money the creditor might enforce it either by imprisonment or by the attachment and sale of the defendant's property or by both if necessary. The second matter not arising directly out of the Bill is concerned with chapter XXV of the Code which deals with the subject of arrest and attachment before judgment. There again I understand that the practice dating back to 1873 has been recently abandoned. In the old days and I believe is still in one division of the court, the judge has either issued or refused to issue a warrant, but now there has been a refusal to issue the warrant or adopt the alternative. I would suggest that instead of the decision "warrant or no warrant," so that the summons shall first be served on the defendant who is about to leave the Colony. The procedure, Sir, has been that the plaintiff takes out his writ of summons. He comes before the Court on an ex parte summons, backed up by affidavits, and having assured the judge that having made such investigation as he considered necessary there was every probable reason for believing the defendant was about to leave the jurisdiction the judge has issued a warrant to the bailiff to bring the defendant before the Court that he may show cause why he should not give security for his appearance. To substitute for that a procedure the result of which allows the defendant time to run away in the interval between the issue and the return of the summons, quite an invitation to run away, in fact is not in my opinion called for or justified. Between the issue and the service of the summons the man has time to hire a launch and, putting several thousand dollars worth of goods on board, get out of jurisdiction. That seems to me contrary to the spirit of this section and contrary to the experience in this Colony that the proper method is to issue a warrant in the first place so that the man shall not be able to escape. Several suggestions have been made as to the way that should be amended. Some are in favour of amending it by saying that there shall be no discretion to the court to issue a summons at all but that "the court shall issue a warrant." On the other hand it has been suggested that under line 5 the word *ex parte* should be put in. My point is that as the matter stands at present a very clear interpretation is wanted that the practice of the court has been uniform and that there is no discretion to issue a summons. I suggest for the serious consideration of the Standing Law Committee that some alteration should be made in the sub-section. No discretion should be allowed giving notice to the defendant to run away. Another matter dealing with chapter XVII pertains to foreign attachment. It may be within the memory of some members that section 477 to 483 were recently under the

consideration of the Chief Justice when he delivered judgment on 7th November 1905. A difficulty had arisen as to whether section 458 as to priority of writs of foreign attachment which reached the bailiff was applicable to cases of attachment of immovables. The Chief Justice held that it was applicable, but pointed out that the Code was not free from doubt. I would suggest to the Standing Law Committee that that is a matter to which they might give their consideration and add an amendment to the present Bill. There are other points with regard to sections 158 and 168 of the Code. At present there seem inconsistent one with the other. When the Code was passed section 158 allowed no pleading subsequent to the statement of defence without leave of the court. That section was amended and a reply was allowed to be filed within three weeks of the date of the service of the statement of defence, no pleading subsequent to the reply to be pleaded without leave of the court. I would suggest that the words "may within four days" be substituted for "may before reply" in order to bring it into form with the English Code, which in this case, is a merit. Another matter deals with section 423 (1). The point there is that it deals with the claims of three parties to attach property. That was taken out of the Indian Code. A difficulty has arisen as to the relative position of the claim of the judgment creditor. That difficulty was settled in India by an enactment which struck out the words and substituting as if the plaintiff were a party to the suit. Another matter pointed out to me, Sir, was section 433 (3) and (4). It has been suggested that these subsections should be considered in the light of section 79 (4) of the old Code. Another point is section 278, in which it has been suggested to me, also at short notice, that the English rule in order 27 (2 to 15), might well be incorporated in the Code in lieu of section 274. It is suggested that order XX, rule 1 (a) might very well be introduced because by that special endorsement is considered in England to be a settlement of claim whereas here any specially endorsed writ settlement of claim is to be delivered in the same way as in an ordinary action. These, Sir, are all the points I have to bring before the notice of the Standing Law Committee when it sits. I know, Sir, there is a strong feeling among the legal community that opportunity should be taken in this Amending Bill to make the practice completely satisfactory. With these remarks I beg to second the motion.

The Hon. Mr. HERRICK—At our last meeting you stated, Sir, when the Bill was read a first time that it would be referred to the legal practitioners. A very short time has passed since then and it has not been possible for the members of that profession to thoroughly consider the Bill now before the Chamber. They have considered it to some extent, and yesterday I was approached by several legal gentlemen who asked me to lay their views before the Council. Since then some of the practitioners in the courts have evidently also approached the Hon. the Colonial Secretary who is better qualified to speak on this subject. I think, Sir, it is only right that I should endorse, so far as one without legal knowledge may, what has been said by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary with regard to section 42 (e). The objections taken to it have been fully explained by him. It is unnecessary for me to refer at length to the point which has been very clearly explained already. I would point out the difficulty which would arise by changing the present wording in the Code section 42. To my mind there is no reason why the Code should be altered. I speak as a business man not as a legal man. Suppose a man enters into a contract to supply goods in China, say goods to be delivered in Canton. The contract was originally made in Hongkong. Under the existing Code should the contract not be properly carried out it is open to the Plaintiff to proceed against the defendant in the courts here, although the breach of contract would not have occurred within the jurisdiction of the court. It seems to me somewhat inconsistent that the judges of the court—I understand the Chief Justice has to some extent promoted this amending ordinance—should have made such a proposal because if my memory serves me right after time during the past years complained of the difficulties that business people have in recovering against absconding debtors from Hongkong. Yet it appears by this proposal that those difficulties are very largely increased. I fail to understand why such proposal should be made. Again in sub-section 2 of this amending section 42 there are the words "Whether such defendant is a British subject or not." Now, Sir, it is extremely difficult for any Chinese, European or American resident in the Colony to state whether any resident here is a British subject or not. If this proposal is adopted it will appear as if the Bill is going out of its way to increase the difficulties of a plaintiff proceeding against a defendant. These words are interpolated in section 42 (2). Otherwise the two clauses are exactly the same. These are the two points on which solicitors had practically agreed. There are many other points in the Bill which they would like to be considered but the Colonial Secretary has expressed the views which they laid before me that if an amending ordinance is to be brought in it should be made thoroughly effective. It seems sound commonsense that there being no urgency for the Bill being rushed through, that time should be given for greater consideration so that there will be no occasion for introducing a second bill when the subject has been more fully considered by the members of the legal profession. There are many points in the existing Code which apparently need revision but the only one to which I will refer is the question of issuing a summons instead of a

warrant. Under section 567 of the existing Code, as I am informed by those who understand the law, there should be no doubt as to the powers of the Court and I am also informed that recently that procedure has been upset and this rule that no warrant can be issued without a summons issued in the first place is now followed. As you are all aware the large proportion of Chinese creditors are in the habit, when they find themselves in difficulties, of passing into China, where no warrant can reach them. When a debtor receives a summons, he does not wait for the warrant, but immediately removes from the Colony. I would not have taken up time in referring to these points only I have been asked to do so by certain members of the profession.

The Hon. Mr. GERRARD—If this Bill is read a second time does that mean it becomes law?

His EXCELLENCY—Oh, no. I think the best thing to do is to refer the Bill to the Standing Law Committee which has considerable power and may recommend that the Bill be not proceeded with or introduce certain amendments. We are not very competent to deal with the matter in the whole Council. I propose we should have the Bill read a second time and then referred to the Standing Law Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Bill be referred to the Standing Law Committee.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the motion was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF LUNACY ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Lunacy Ordinance, 1905.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Council resolve itself into committee.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

On the Council resuming.

His EXCELLENCY—I have to report that a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Lunacy Ordinance, 1905, has passed through committee without amendment.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance further to amend the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899, and for other purposes. He said—The object is to make effective provision for preventing obstruction in the harbour and making better provision for the issuing of licences to the masters of trading junks.

The HONORABLE MEMBER—I rise, Sir, to second the resolution. With reference to section 2 of the amending ordinance, the sub-section referred to has been expanded to include the words "master of junks and vessels in addition to owner of wharf and landing place." This is necessary in view of the frequent congestion caused by steam launches lying alongside or blocking the approach to vessels lying at anchor in the harbour. Hitherto there has been no special regulation dealing with that subject and it has always been a great difficulty to ensure clear gangway. The power it is proposed to confer on the masters of vessels will no doubt be appreciated by them as by the public who probably have all experienced at times the difficulties of going on board steamers to see their friends off. Underlying any new measure that may be brought forward in respect to the junk trade is the undeniable fact that it is of importance to the prosperity of Hongkong that the utmost freedom should be allowed to such trade which is compatible with public security. Bearing this axiom in mind and having arrived at a period when it is thought that the existing law in respect to junks could with safety be amended, this has now been done, and in the Bill now before the Council, it will be seen that its new provisions confer great advantages to the junk community and is not without its *quid pro quo* to the Colony. The principal features in the new ordinance are—The abolition of surtles and a reduction in the number of permits. With regard to the first named, the existing law, which was framed before the New Territory was taken over, provides that a junk licence shall not be granted unless the intending licensee shall enter into a bond together with one or more sureties resident in the Colony. This was necessary as a means of exercising control at a time when a junk cargo or other Chinese boat had only to slip over the border line to, say, Sham-shui-po or Kowloon city to be under Chinese protection. The need no longer exists as boats would now have to proceed considerable distances before getting clear of our territorial waters besides having to run the gauntlet of the water police whose organisation can be relied on to cope with any cases of emergency that might arise. Another reason for dispensing with surtles is the difficulties that undoubtedly are experienced by junk owners in procuring them. The process has been found to involve a kind of monopoly as well as a system of squeezes which it is only right that junk owners should be relieved of. With regard to the number of permits that it is found practical to reduce, the present system involves endless visits to the Harbour Office or Station before the requirements of the law can be fulfilled. Thus: A visit on arrival to take out an anchorage pass; a visit to obtain a permit to moor in a certain locality; a visit to obtain a permit to reload in a certain locality; a visit to obtain a clearance. The tediousness of having to obtain so many different permits falls more heavily on the unlicensed than the licensed junk as the latter can cover most of them by the taking out of a special permit, which is a sufficient warrant for the doing of any act mentioned therein. While therefore in the amended ordinance the special

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license remains and serves as an inducement for all junks to take out licenses, provision is made for unlicensed junks in lieu of permit to take out a certificate on deposit of which on arrival a receipt is given entitling the owner to discharge and lead for one voyage, and which later by endorsement serves as a clearance. The *quid pro quo* I alluded to is in respect to a more uniform system of charges for junk licenses on a graduated and slightly higher scale, which by reason of the abolition of surtles certain of the permits will not be appreciably felt by the junk community and should favourably affect the revenue from this source. There may be some minor points which I shall be pleased, if necessary, to answer when the Bill is in the Committee stage. I do not think there is any more to be said respecting its main features.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council then went into committee.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed an amendment to clause 2, by inserting the words on the second line "without the written permission of the Harbour Master."

This was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. E. OSBORNE referred to the nuisance caused by junks and sampans lying at the Praya wall and preventing other vessels landing.

The bill was left in committee and the Council resumed.

AMENDMENT OF NEW TERRITORIES LAND ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the New Territories Land Ordinance, 1905. He said—The Bill is necessary in order to make it clear that the jurisdiction of the Land Office in the New Territory extends to the recovery of rent for land, and that the jurisdiction of the summary division of the Supreme Court is ousted.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Council then went into committee to consider the Bill in detail.

On Council resuming, His Excellency reported that the Bill had passed through committee without amendment.

PRAYA RECLAMATION FUND.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to transfer to the General Revenue certain sums forming part of the Praya Reclamation Fund. He said—The title of the Bill tells the Council its object. It is owing to the Praya Reclamation account having been closed that certain sums are due to the Colonial Government.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—I second it and would add that the object of the Bill is to prevent the payment of 20 per cent. That is the real object of the Bill (laughter).

His EXCELLENCY—This has not been done surreptitiously but with the approval of the Secretary of State.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council went into committee to consider the Bill in detail.

On Council resuming, His Excellency reported that the Bill had passed through committee without amendment.

REGULATION OF CHINESE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Regulation of Chinese Ordinance, 1888. He said—The object of this Bill is to empower the Government to extend part three of the Regulation of Chinese Ordinance to any part of the Colony.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the motion was agreed to.

The Council then went into committee.

On resuming, His Excellency reported that the Bill had passed through committee without amendment.

His EXCELLENCY—The Council stands adjourned till 2.30 p.m. on Thursday, 20th September, when I propose to proceed with the second reading of the Bill to amend the Prepared Opium Ordinance of

## AN AWFUL SKIN DISEASE

Sores Covered Neck and Cheeks—Itched Day and Night—Nothing Did Me Any Good—Was Growing Worse—Immediately Relieved, and

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Miss Nellie Vander Wiele, of Lake-side, N. Y., writing under date of April 18, 1904, says: "I do wish you would publish this letter in the newspapers so that others suffering as I have may see it and be helped. I suffered for many months with an awful skin disease, sores covering my neck, and cheeks. Scabs would form and they would swell and itch day and night. Then they would break open and bleed and matter run out. I had tried many different remedies, but none of them did me any good. I was growing worse when I tried the Cuticura Remedies. The first application helped me, and when I had used two cakes of Cuticura Soap, three boxes of Cuticura Ointment, and three bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, I was completely cured."

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## HOW THE "MANCHURIA" STRUCK.

PASSENGER'S ACCOUNT.

In talking over the accident to the *s.s. Manchuria* General Smith said to a Manila reporter: "The ship struck about twenty minutes past four o'clock in the morning when most everybody was asleep connected with the navigation of the ship were in their beds, but at no time were there the slightest panic or confusion. In fact I saw only two life preservers and they were in the possession of a couple of Chinamen. The weather had not been bad, but was hazy, and equally as we neared the land. It was just at the time when the point was first sighted that a heavy blinding squall shut everything out, and like a fog, made it impossible to see anything. There was low land between the two points and nothing could be made out on account of the squall. The ship did not strike on Rabbit Island but ran between that island and another smaller one and on to the reef inside. The boats were swung out at once and there was neither fright nor lack of discipline any where in evidence among those in care of the ship and passengers. When the squall passed the reef. At daylight a boat was sent ashore and word sent from plantation near the coast to Honolulu. The first vessel to come out to us was the tug Fearless. She tried to haul us off, and after some of the water tanks had been emptied, the ship slipped the tug with her own engines. But it was of no use. A little later the sea got up and the ship began to pound. Captain Smith said the ship was fast on the reef. At daylight a boat was sent ashore and word sent from plantation near the coast to Honolulu. The first vessel to come out to us was the tug Fearless. She tried to haul us off, and after some of the water tanks had been emptied, the ship slipped the tug with her own engines. But it was of no use. A little later the sea got up and the ship began to pound. Captain Smith said the ship was fast on the reef. 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## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telephone Address: Press, Office: A.B.C., 5th Fl.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

DURING my Temporary Absence from the Colony Mr. TANG CHIEH will attend to my business.

WM. W. WILSON, Agent.

CANTON BROS. & SONS, Hongkong, 14th September, 1906. [1727]

## KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

## AL FRESCO CONCERT

TO BE GIVEN IN THE KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB ENCLOSURE, Austin Road, Kowloon, ON SATURDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER, AT 9 P.M.

Admission 5s. Tickets to be obtained from MEMBERS or at the GATES.

BEST LOCAL TALENT SECURED. Hongkong, 15th September, 1906. [1728]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & POOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN."

Captain A.J. Robinson, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LAURIE & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1906. [1729]

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LINE.

OR BATAVIA, GHERIBON, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA & MACASSAR.

(Taking cargo to all ports in Netherlands India on through Bill of Lading.)

THE Steamship

"TJIMAHU."

Captain de Brouwer, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 25th inst.

For information as to Freight and Passage, apply to the

Head Agent of the

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LINE, (Ink Buildings, 1st Floor)

Hongkong, 15th September, 1906. [1730]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLAWEK,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being loaded at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., and when or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 21st Sept. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 21st Sept., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st Sept. at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1906. [1726]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of Mr. A.R. MARTY and the SPANISH CONSULATE have This Day been REMOVED to No. 24, DES VŒUX ROAD, next to the P. & O. S. N. Co.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1906. [1724]

LESSONS IN FRENCH.

NEW and easy method of learning French in a few months, mainly by conversation by a Frenchman. Terms very moderate. Also Lessons in English by an English Lady. Apply by letter to—

H. E. CHANG, Care of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1905. [1577]

LESSONS IN ENGLISH & FRENCH.

Given by an Experienced Teacher. Terms Moderate. Apply to—

"ALPHA," Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1906. [1707]

WEIHAIWEI SCHOOL.

A HIGH-CLASS EDUCATION for sons of Europeans. Preparation for English Public Schools by Experienced and Qualified Masters. Magnificent Climate. New School House in an excellent situation by the sea. Recreations:—Cricket, Football, Swimming, Boating.

For terms, etc., apply to the Headmaster, HERBERT L. DEER, L.C.P.

Weihaiwei, 10th September, 1906. [1703]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.

Wm. PARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [47]

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

THE TENTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING OF SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES OF THE HONGKONG CLUB, Payable on SATURDAY, the 20th September, 1906, will be held at the Hongkong Club House, at 11 o'clock a.m., on THURSDAY, the 21st September, 1906.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order, A. O'D. GOURDIN, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1906. [1717]

## CHEAP CASH SALE.

## AT COST PRICE.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, BURGUNDIES, WHISKIES, HOCKS, LIQUEURS, &c., &c.

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

GREGOR & CO., Hongkong, 11th September, 1906. [1709]

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

## A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

WILL BE HELD ON THE VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND, THIS EVENING (SATURDAY), 15th SEPTEMBER, AT 8.15 P.M.

TICKETS (2s. and 1s.) may be obtained from VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS and from Messrs KELLY & WALSH, LTD., Hongkong, 10th September, 1906. [1704]

## HARBOUR MASTERS DEPARTMENT.

INFORMATION has been received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under—

On SATURDAY and MONDAY, 22nd and 23rd September—

From West of Stonecutters Island, in a South-Westerly direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 A.M., and finishing at 12 Noon.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, Practice will take place on the following day.

All Ships, Junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

L. BARNES-LAWRENCE, Captain, R.N., Harbour Master, &c.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1906. [1718]

## THE PUBLIC HEALTH &amp; BUILDINGS ORDINANCE COMMISSION.

TAKE NOTICE that a COMMISSION has been appointed to enquire into and Report on the following matters, viz:—

1. Whether the administration of the Sanitary and Building Regulations enacted by the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, as now carried out is satisfactory, and, if not, what improvements can be made.

2. Whether any irregularity or corruption exists or has existed among the Officials charged with the administration of the aforesaid Regulations.

The Commission earnestly invite the Inhabitants of Hongkong and Kowloon to co-operate with them by forwarding any complaint they may have to make or suggestion to offer in connection with the matters aforesaid to the undersigned.

Any person examined as a witness in the enquiry aforesaid who in the opinion of the Commissioners makes a full and true disclosure touching all the matters in respect of which he is examined will receive a certificate from the Commission which will protect the witness against any civil or criminal proceedings which may be instituted against such witness in respect of any matter touching which he has been examined.

By Order, W. BOWEN ROWLANDS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1906. [1381]

## RAILROAD HELP WANTED.

BY THE KWANG TUNG MERCANTILE ADMINISTRATION OF THE YUET HAN RAILWAY CO., LTD., in the Kwang Tung Section, CHINESE CIVIL ENGINEERS or ENGINEERING STUDENTS, having Experience in Railroad Engineering, Location and Construction. Must be capable of handling any kind of railroad instruments on field work.

Address applications, giving training, references, experience and samples of work, to—

H. E. CHANG, President of the Kwang Tung Mercantile Administration of the Yuet Han Railway Co., Ltd., Canton.

Canton, 15th August, 1906. [1592]

## FOR EUROPE &amp; AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &amp;c., and for PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPOSTS. A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST is given in the

## HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS,

with which is incorporated THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT, Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum. Postage to any part of the World \$2

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June 1906. With Index. Price \$7.50.

On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office Hongkong 27th July, 1906

## AUCTION.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 15th September, 1906, at 2.30 P.M., at his SALER'S ROOM, No. 8A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (formerly Sales Room of Mr. V. I. REMEDIOS, Auctioneer), the following—

DRESS MATERIALS, LADIES' and GENTS' SUIT LENGTHS, RAINCOATS, EMBROIDERIES and SUNDRIES; BOOTS and SHOES for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN; Also

A Lot of MISCELLANEOUS GOODS. TERMS—As usual.

C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1906. [1725]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, On TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 18th and 19th September, 1906, at 10 a.m. each day, at H.M. NAVAL YARD, SUNBURY NAVAL VICTUALLING, OBSOLETE AND CONDEMNED STORES, Comprising—

BOATS' ENGINES and BOILERS, LATHE, TURNABLE, ANCHORS, MOORING SINKERS, RIGGING, TWO CRANES, BOATS, OLD CABLE CHAIN, ELECTRIC CABLE, STEEL WIRE, HAWERS, BRASS, COPPER, IRON, PAPER-STUFF, CANVAS, FURNITURE, MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, BLANKETS, WINTER CLOTHING and MATERIALS, CASK STAVES, KNEE BOOTS, SUPPLIES PROVISIONS including MAIMMA-LADE and COFFEE, OFFICERS' MESS TRAYS, TOBACCO, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE—As Customary.

HUGHES & HUGHES, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1906. [1669]

## TO LET.

## TO LET.

NOS. 5 & 6, GRANVILLE AVENUE, Kowloon.

No. 8, CAMERON TERRACE, Kowloon.

PLATS in ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon, Possession from 1st November.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1906. [1390]

## TO LET.

## TO LET.

SUITE of Three Rooms on 3rd Floor, with Bath Room, Pantry and Private Entrance, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

Apply to—

HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1906. [1443]

## TO LET.

AN EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE, with Garden, situated at No. 31, Pokfulam Road.

Apply to—

WONG TAI FUNG, 24 Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1906. [1633]

## SHAMSEEN—CANTON.

## TO LET.

NO. 2, WEST END TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1906. [1377]

## TO LET.

TWO GODOWNS, at East Point, close to the Water, suitable for the Storage of any Cargo.

Floor Area, 6,100 square feet each.

Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Hongkong, 26th January, 1906. [256]

## TO LET.

THREE LARGE GODOWNS, in the Praya East. Formerly in the occupation of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Apply to—

H. N. MODY, Victoria Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1906. [1051]

## TO LET.

(Possession from 1st July, 1906).

NO. 13, GAGE STREET, 8-Roomed House, with a Godown.

Apply to—

E. A. & C. F. DE CARVALHO, 14, Arbuthnot Road.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1906. [1270]

## TO LET.

NO. 3, CONDUIT ROAD. Electric Light fitting, installed. Possession from 1st September, 1906.

Apply to—

H. M. H. NEMAZER, Hongkong, 9th June, 1906. [1232]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1906. [79]

## TO LET.

NEW EUROPEAN HOUSES in Humphreys Avenue and Carnarvon Villas, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HEWAN & CO., 15 & 16 Connaught Road, West.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1906. [1506]

## TO LET.

## TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to—

COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. [180]

## TO LET.

"BROCKHURST," PEAK, Newly Painted and Colour-washed, with use of Tennis Court, contains 6 Rooms. Splendid site and well suited for a Bachelor's Mess.

No. 3, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, Central Locality.

No. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS, PEAK. Newly repaired, Painted and Colour-washed.

"BICTON," on PLANTATION ROAD, PEAK. BISHOP'S LODGE, North Peak (burned) from 1st November, 1904 to 31st March, 1907.

No. 1 & 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground.

ROOMS, on 1st and Top Floors, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, (Cheap Rentals).

No. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, Macao.

FIVE ROOMS on Top Floor of 15, Queen's Road Central (over Caldwell, MacGregor's).

2ND FLOOR in Central position, containing Four Large Rooms, Ante-room and Lavatory, with use of Electric Lift.

HOUSES on the ROBINSON ROAD Level, Cheap Rentals.

73, WYNDHAM STREET.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1906. [1133]

## TO LET.

NO. 7, MOSQUE TERRACE, Newly Painted and Colour Washed.

Apply to—

M. L. CHAN, No. 1, Mosque Terrace.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1906. [1709]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.

A HOUSE in WONG NEI CHONG ROAD.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1906. [1524]

## TO LET.

4, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.

2ND FLOOR No. 12, Queen's Road Central.

Apply to—

LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1906. [501]

## TO LET.

"IRANEE BUNGALOW," Kimberley Road, Kowloon, Tennis Court attached.

Apply to—

ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., 45, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1906. [1414]

## TO BE LET OR SOLD.

GODOWN, Built of Brick with Tiled Roof, just thoroughly repaired, about 4,000 square feet space, concrete flooring. Suitable for storage of any kind of merchandise.

Apply to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [1177]

## TO LET.

A LARGE and SPACIOUS ROOM or OFFICE on the First Floor of No. 34, Queen's Road Central opposite the Post Office.

Apply to—

WONG CH








### VESSELS ON THE BERTH

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST).

**THE Steamship**  
**"MONTROSE,"**  
 Captain E. Glegg, will be despatched as above  
 on or about the 17th September.  
 For Freight or other information, apply to  
**STANDARD OIL COMPANY**

OF NEW YORK,  
Oriental Freight Department,  
Hotel Mansions.  
Hongkong, 1th August, 1906. [1598  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.



STEAM FOR SAIGON  
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA  
COLOMBO, BOMBAY  
CALCUTTA, ADEN  
DJIBOUTI, EGYPT  
MARSEILLES, LONDON  
HAVRE, BORDEAUX  
MEDITERRANEAN  
AND BLACK SEA PORTS

**THE Steamship**  
**"POLYNESIEN,"**  
 Captain Broc, will be despatched for  
**MARSEILLES** on **TUESDAY**, the 18th  
 September, at 1 p.m.  
 This Steamer connects at Colombo with the  
 Australian line s.s. *Yarra*, bound for Marseill  
 via **BOMBAY** and **Aden**.  
 Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading  
 issued for above ports.  
 Cargo also booked for principal places  
 Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:

S.S. "SALAZIE" ... ..	2nd Oct.
S.S. "OCEANIE" ... ..	16th Oct.
S.S. "TOURANE" ... ..	30th Oct.
S.S. "TONKIN" ... ..	13th Nov.
S.S. "ARMAND BEHC" ... ..	27th Nov.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX  
Agent.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1906.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED AT BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

**T**HE Steamship  
"DEVANHA,"  
Captain T. H. Hyde, R.N.R., carrying  
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this  
Bombay on SATURDAY, the 22nd Septem-  
ber at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for  
above ports in connection with the Compa-  
ny's China, 7,912 tons, from Colon.  
Passengers' accommodation in which vessel  
is superior to any other.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, Tea for London (under arrangement) will transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Arabia*, in London on 3rd November.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to  
E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 10th September, 1906.



**AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NA  
GATION COMPANY.**

**STEAM FOR**  
**FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT**  
Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG  
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, S  
and PORT SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to India)  
to SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF,  
SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE  
ADRIATIC PORTS).  
**T**HE Company's Steamship  
"SILESIA."  
Captain Stadler, will be despatched as  
on THURSDAY the 27th inst.

This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor.  
For information as to Passage and Freight apply to  
**SANDER, WIELER & CO**  
Agents,  
Prince's Buildings,  
Hongkong, 5th September, 1906.

**EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
**FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE**  
(Calling at MANILA, TIMOR, PORT DARWIN,  
QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking the  
Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND,  
TASMANIA, &c.)

**THE Steamship**  
"AUSTRALIAN,"  
Captain St. John George, will be despatched  
the above Ports on SATURDAY, 29th  
at NOON.  
This well-known Steamer is specially

for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Meats, Poultry, Fish, &c., throughout the voyage. This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort

passengers the steamers of the Company  
electric fans fitted in staterooms.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 6th September, 1906. [1]  
**REGULAR**

STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK,  
VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL  
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALACCA COAST).  
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
1906 About  
"ERROLL" ... .. 9th Oct

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO  
CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH  
**NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.**

---

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR  
**VICTORIA. B.C. AND TACOMA**  
VIA  
**MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,**

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
PLEIADES .....	3,753	F. G. Purrington .....	On 20th September.
LYRA .....	4,317	G. V. Williams .....	On 28th September.
SHAWMUT .....	9,606	E. V. Roberts .....	On 24th October.

Cargo only:  
CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE  
CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior accommodations for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels enables them to carry a large quantity of cargo, and to make quick trips to and from the coast. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo hold storage.

**PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA**  
For further information apply to—  
**DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,**  
**GENERAL AGENTS,**  
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

HONGKONG, 4th August, 1906.  
**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.**  
**LIMITED.**  
 ————

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)			
FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Saturday, 15th Sept.	3
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Tuesday, 18th Sept.	day
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Tuesday, 18th Sept.	3
	"GUEHSING"	Tuesday, 18th Sept.	4

TIENTSIN	"CHINGSHANG" ..	Tuesday, 18th Sept., 4
SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG" ..	Tuesday, 18th Sept., 4
MANILA	"LOONGSANG" ..	Friday, 21st Sept., 4
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG" ..	Thursday, 27th Sept., 3

\* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are throughout with Electric Light.

Office of Loading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang & Yantai.

**EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.**  
COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI and VLADIVOSTOCK ... ..	"SIAM" ... ..	On or about 10th
DESSA ... ..	"KITAI" ... ..	15th 8
COPENHAGEN, SCANDINAVIAN, GERMAN, RUSSIAN & BALTIC	"SIBIRIEN" ... ..	15th 8

Hongkong, 13th September, 1906. AGENTS. [13]



**AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NA  
GATION COMPANY.**

**STEAM FOR**  
**FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT**  
Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG  
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, S  
and PORT SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to India)  
to SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF,  
SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE  
ADRIATIC PORTS).  
**T**HE Company's Steamship  
"SILESIA."  
Captain Stadler, will be despatched as  
on THURSDAY the 27th inst.

This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor.  
For information as to Passage and Freight apply to  
**SANDER, WIELER & CO**  
Agents,  
Prince's Buildings,  
Hongkong, 5th September, 1906.

**EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
**FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE**  
(Calling at MANILA, TIMOR, PORT DARWIN,  
QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking the  
Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND,  
TASMANIA, &c.)

**THE Steamship**  
"AUSTRALIAN,"  
Captain St. John George, will be despatched  
the above Ports on SATURDAY, 29th  
at NOON.  
This well-known Steamer is specially

for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Meats, Poultry, Fish, &c., throughout the voyage. This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of

passengers the steamers of the Company  
electric fans fitted in staterooms.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 6th September, 1906. [1]  
**REGULAR**

STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK,  
VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL  
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALACCA COAST).  
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
1906 About  
"ERROLL" ... .. 9th Oct

For Freight and further information, apply to  
**DODWELL & CO., Ltd.**  
 Agents:  
 Hongkong, 29th July, 1906.



# OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## JOINT SERVICES.

PORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.  
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.  
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA  
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

## EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MOYUNE"	On 13th September.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	On 16th September.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MENELAUS"	On 27th September.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NINGCHOW"	On 27th September.	

## HOMEWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"PELUS"	On 18th September.	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"CYCLOPS"	On 25th September.	
HAVER, ROTTERDAM and LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	On 30th September.	

\* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with

## THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND  
COMMON PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO.	"NINGCHOW"	On 20th September.	

## WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA, and PACIFIC COAST	"NINGCHOW"	On 20th September.	

For Freight, apply to—

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**

AGENTS. [910]

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SHANGHAI	"NANCHANG"	On 18th September.	
MANILA	"TAIHO"	On 18th September.	
SHANGHAI	"SHAOHONG"	On 21st September.	
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"LIANGCHOW"	On 21st September.	
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CHINGTU"	On 22nd September.	

\* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these  
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A daily qualified  
surgeon is carried.

\* Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

\* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other  
Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND  
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**

AGENTS. [11]

# CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

## LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER  
31 days Across the Pacific to the "EMPIRESS LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days Ocean Travel.  
11 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER.  
15 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

R.M.S.	PROPOSED SAILINGS	(Subject to Alteration)	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPIRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, 27th Sept.	15th Oct.
"EMPIRESS OF CHINA"	6,100	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Oct.	22nd Oct.
"EMPIRESS OF INDIA"	6,400	THURSDAY, 25th Oct.	12th Nov.
"EMPIRESS OF AUSTRALIA"	6,400	WEDNESDAY, 31st Oct.	24th Nov.
"EMPIRESS OF AFRICA"	6,400	WEDNESDAY, 14th Nov.	8th Dec.
"EMPIRESS OF AMERICA"	6,400	WEDNESDAY, 28th Nov.	22nd Dec.

\* "EMPIRESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.  
Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at  
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE,  
YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail  
Express, and at Quebec with the Company's NEW PACIFIC "EMPIRESS" Steamships.  
14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days from YOKOHAMA  
and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong, to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence £30; via New York £32.  
Intermediate on Steamers £40, .. .. £42  
and 1st Class Railways .. ..

R.M.S. "EMPIRESS OF JAPAN," "EMPIRESS OF CHINA," and "EMPIRESS OF AUSTRALIA" carry Intermediate  
passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval  
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China  
and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to  
D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,  
Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

# OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN  
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS  
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMSAI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"MASAN MARU" S. TAGAMI	SUNDAY, 16th Sept., at 10 A.M.
TAMSAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW	"FRITHJOF" H. A. HAKALSEN	SUNDAY, 16th Sept., at DAYLIGHT.

\* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and  
are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidsips. Unrivalled Table.

\* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office,  
at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1906. T. ARIMA, Manager. [14]

# IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.  
EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,  
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,  
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON  
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 26th September
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY 10th October
PRINZ ALICE	WEDNESDAY 24th October
PRINZ ALICE	WEDNESDAY 7th November
PRINZ ALICE	WEDNESDAY 21st November
PRINZ ALICE	WEDNESDAY 5th December
PRINZ ALICE	WEDNESDAY 19th December
PRINZ ALICE	WEDNESDAY 2nd January
PRINZ ALICE	WEDNESDAY 16th January
PRINZ ALICE	WEDNESDAY 30th January
PRINZ ALICE	WEDNESDAY 13th February
PRINZ ALICE	WEDNESDAY 27th February

ON WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of SEPTEMBER, 1906, at Noon the Steamship  
PRINZ HEINRICH, Captain Groch, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE  
AND CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES AND GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 24th Sept. Cargo and  
Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 25th Sept., and Parcels  
will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 25th Sept.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50,  
and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class

TO NAPLES, GENOA AND GIBRALTAR return 251 0 0 132 0 0 63 0 0

TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN return 65 0 0 44 0 0 24 0 0

AND HAMBURG return 97 0 0 66 0 0 33 0 0

\* TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ return 64 0 0 44 0 0 25 0 0

VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR return 115 0 0 79 0 0 47 0 0

VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON return 68 0 0 46 0 0 27 0 0

VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON return 123 0 0 83 0 0 49 0 0

\* In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltair and  
travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the same rates to be applied as via NAPLES,  
GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's  
expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA: Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from  
SINGAPORE TO CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail Steamer from Singapore to Colombo.  
The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

INTERUPTION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT: Passengers to European and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean  
Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer  
from PORT SAID.

## JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN,  
HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY  
AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	SAILING DATES
PRINZ WALDEMAR	WEDNESDAY, 19th Sept.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	TUESDAY, 19th Oct.
WILLEHAD	TUESDAY, 13th Nov.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 19th SEPT., at 4 P.M., the Steamship "PRINZ WALDEMAR,"  
Captain Woltemde, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this Port as above.  
The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class

TO MANILA ... \$50—\$30—\$20—return \$80—\$50—

TO NEW GUINEA ... \$28—\$18—\$10—return \$46—\$28—

TO BRISBANE ... \$20—\$10—\$5—return \$30—\$15—

TO SYDNEY ... \$20—\$10—\$5—return \$30—\$15—

TO MELBOURNE ... \$20—\$10—\$5—return \$30—\$15—

TO YOKOHAMA ... \$20—\$10—\$5—return \$30—\$15—

TO YOKOHAMA and back from KOBE ... \$140.00 \$100.00

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class

TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer \$97. 0. 0.

TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA .. .. 95. 0. 0.

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers, or via Sea  
France by the O. & S.S. Co.'s steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magal boat  
Express Steamers of N.D.L.

## SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, PRINZ LUDWIG ... Tuesday, 25th Sept.

TSAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA, PRINZ SIGISMUND ... Wednesday, 26th Sept.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, PRINZ ALICE ... Wednesday, 19th Oct.

KOBE & YOKOHAMA, PRINZ ALICE ... Wednesday, 19th Oct.

\* Reaching Yokohama in less than six days.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or Sea  
France to New York by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers P.M.S.S. Co. O. & S.S. Co.,  
T. K. K. and from New York to Europe by the Magal boat Express Steamers of the  
Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following Rates:—

To London via Plymouth or Southampton .. .. 262. 0. 0.

To Bremen .. .. 63. 10. 0.

To Paris via Cherbourg .. .. 63. 0. 0.

To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltair .. .. 63. 0. 0.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

**MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.**

# JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJILIWONG	JAVA	Second half of September	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	Second half of September
TJIMAHU	JAPAN	Second half of September	JAVA PORTS	Second half of September
TJIBODAS	JAVA	Second half of September	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	Second half of September
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	Second half of October	JAVA PORTS	Second half of October

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a  
limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on  
through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

HEAD AGENCY OF THE

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**

York Buildings, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1906. [16]

## PURE FRESH WATER.

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER  
BOAT CO., LTD., is prepared to supply  
any Quantity of PURE FRESH WATER  
to the Shipping, both for Deck and  
Boilers.

Call Flag—W. W. KEW,  
Manager,  
Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor,  
Hongkong, 8th August, 1905; 1712

## DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

FOR 1906.

Complete Edition ... \$10.00  
Small ... 6.00  
Obtainable at the Hongkong Daily Press Office  
and from the Local Booksellers.

# PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, CHINGWANTAO, MOJI and KOBE	POONA Capt. C. R. Longden, R.N.R.	About 16th September	Freight.
SHANGHAI	DELHI Capt. J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.	About 18th September	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DELVANIA Capt. T. H. Hild, R.N.R.	Noon, 22nd September	See Special Advertisement.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	SOCOTRA Capt. W. R. Hilly, R.N.R.	About 23rd September	Freight only.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWITT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1906.

# BOVRIL

Supplies Energy.

Bovril gives Strength to Resist  
Disease and greatly aids  
recovery from exhausting  
illness.

## USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS

# ATKINSON'S

MOST REFRESHING.

Far Superior to the

German Kind.

A LUXURIOUS PERFUME

IN HEALTH.

A NECESSARY

RESTORATIVE

IN SICKNESS.

# EAU DE COLOGNE

## VESSELS ON THE BENTH

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

FOR SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO AND

LIQUICUE, VIA JAPAN PORTS.

Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong

Callao and Iquique via JAPAN PORTS.

Steamers Tons To Sail

"KASATO MARU" 6,000

Taking Freight and Passengers to other

Western Coast Ports of South America.

The above Steamers have splendid Accom-

modation and are fitted throughout with

Electric Light. A daily qualified Surgeon is

carried on each boat.

For further information, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager, York Buildings.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1906. [116]

## ON SALE.

RATES OF EXCHANGE

AT HONGKONG,

NOT

DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY.

On the Day Preceding the Departure of the

English Mail from the Year of the Closing

of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of

Silver

FROM 1893 TO 1905;

ALSO

RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD

LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900),

and other Useful Information.

PRICE: 31 CASH.

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or

Local Booksellers.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1906.

## Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.







Some of these are China's own private affairs, but others are not. Her loan agreement for the Five per cent. Gold Loan of 1896 and the Four-and-a-half per cent of 1898 contained the special stipulation that no change should be made in the administration of the Chinese Customs during the currency of these loans. This is so explicit that the action of China in appointing Chinese Commissioners to oversee the Customs can only be regarded as a flagrant and wilful breach of faith. The obvious anxiety of China to place herself in a favourable light before the Western world was displayed in the

diagnosis of the Missions which she despatched to Europe and America last year. Imperialism, the seduct of a 'reforming character have been' accompanied by the adoption in many respects of Western methods and the abandonment of traditional justice and custom, science. Nothing is more natural than that this great and proud nation should desire to remove from herself the stigma under which she is at present placed by the existence of extra-territoriality. But the situation was partially of her own creating. She had been the first to insist upon separating the foreign merchants, and she had created into a whole series of 'enclaves' in which to confine them.

In ignoring her binding obligations, while at the same time raising the question of the status of foreigners within her borders, China is pursuing a policy characterised by shortsightedness. Such obvious ignorance of the conditions on which the World-Powers will be prepared to consider their relations with her is a symptom of a lack of progress but of retrogression. It is to the interest of the whole world that China should be able to direct her policy, not to become either by the neglect of essential forms and doing her best to thrust her foreign trade.

principals towns. On the other hand, leading merchants are preparing systematic to exploit the markets in this new field; to give but one example, a large "combine" of cotton dealers is preparing to distribute products all over the country.

**HABELEERS CHARGES AGAINST JAPAN.**

That Japan's enterprise and organization will secure for her a predominant position in Manchuria is beyond question, and no unjudged person can grudge her the benefits by her galling efforts. But though Japan is natural, is guided by her interests in opening the country, the result of her policy is to

fresh markets at the disposal of the merchants of every race. It is to be regretted, therefore, that bitter attacks should lately have been made on Japan's attitude and supposed intentions by representatives of nations who never made any effort to resist Russia's absorption of the country. No doubt the disorganisation left by the war and Japan's military necessities have hitherto prevented unhampered freedom of trade, but the charges that the Japanese have wilfully obstructed rival trade and have thereby caused the loss of millions of dollars in safety have been declared devoid of basis by the independent commission of British merchants from Shanghai, who have lately returned from a tour of investigation regarding the stagnation of trade. It is unfortunate, therefore, that such baseless charges should have been made. Their only effect has been to exasperate the Japanese and to embitter their feelings towards the nations to which their traders belong.

DIFFICULTIES AHEAD.

But though no doubt no remains as to Japan's intentions in regard to the "open door" in Manchuria, it is significant that the door is fast becoming a closed one. As a result of the war the Chinese Government has been forced to permit the armed marauders (Huangtushes), who have shown themselves able to defy even the modern-trained Chinese troops. How is order to be kept when the marauders are able to take possession of the existing treaty ports in China on the coast or on rivers easily accessible to gunboats. But in the interior of Manchuria it will be no easy task to ensure the safety of the foreign traders. It is inconceivable that any nation, least of all Japan, will permit the continuing disorders threatening its trade. But any attempt to interfere with China's sovereign rights will be difficult, owing to the growing sensitiveness of Chinese national feeling; and still more difficult will it be to adjust the jealousies and ambitions of the various nations in Manchuria. It will not be long before the exploits of the Huangtushes raise some very delicate questions.

A particular point that should commend its use to private users is that the length of the cab only is ten feet, thus allowing for its storage in any building where a horse vehicle with shafts turned up has been kept. Owing to its small wheel base ingress and egress to small garages and in awkward places may be easily effected. Another advantage it possesses is that when reversing is necessary the driver's position such that his view rearwards is unhampered. The upholstery is detachable, and may be removed in a couple of minutes for cleaning. Unlike most commercial vehicles, the engine works little or no water by evaporation, giving off no noxious fumes, and practically creating no dust.

The German Admiralty has begun to build the projected Naval School at Mürwik, on the Flensburg Fiord. This school, which is to cost £100,000, is to be finished by the spring of 1918, when it will be occupied by the naval cadets of 1907, on their return from foreign waters. Next year the latest enrolled cadets and the cadet division will be transferred from Kiel and the Kiel forts to Mürwik.

Price 82 Cash. On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, or Local Booksellers.

**Nature's Own Food** The concentrated  
nourishment  
of Fresh Milk

**PLASMON**

One ounce contains more food  
value than a beef steak.

TRY

**PLASMON**

OATS  
COCOA

Go twice  
as far as  
any others

**THE DRINK of the HOMELAND**

Age and  
Quality  
Guaranteed.

**ASK FOR  
WATSON'S  
No 10  
DUNDEE WHISKY**

Supreme  
among  
Scotch  
Whiskies

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**WATKINS Ltd.  
Apothecaries  
Hall,  
HONG KONG.**

**And Known all the World round.**

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

REGISTERED **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

# PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brains, Wounds, Paralysis, Stammering, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Hastinging Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Deceased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above leaves with each Bottle.

**HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.**

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6s. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT **DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.**

Agents in Hongkong—A. S. WATSON & CO.

65

**Orbrien's**  
**British**  
**Bicycles**

See the best that money can buy. **Hovers,**  
**Tricycles, Coventry Chaises,**  
**Humberts, Progress, Premiers,**  
**Cantours, Swifts and Singers,**  
and have it made to your order. **Repair**  
**Work.**

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